A MONOGRAPH

—OF—

INDIANA HISTORY.

BY GEORGE J. LANGSDALE.

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A MONOGRAPH OF INDIANA HISTORY.

Indiana has been occupied by five races—the Mound Builders, Indians, French, English, Americans.

Remains of the Mound Builders are numerous. It is believed that they possessed engineering skill, and that while many lived in large cities, others followed agriculture; that they had dynasties and priesthoods resembling the Egyptians; that they were a people of large frames, big skulls, high foreheads and light-colored skins, and were anterior to or co-temporary with the Toltecs or Aztecs, and possessed many of their peculiar traits, among them the sacrifice of human beings, and the worship of the sun. It is further believed that there was an analogy between their symbols of authority and those of the Pharaohs of Egypt. Remains of their pottery, ornaments, implements of war and toil are found, indicating no mean degree of skill, and there are pipes, showing the use of tobacco. On the north bank of the Ohio River, in Dearborn County, is supposed to have been one of their cities, ten or twelve miles in length, and a similar one in Harrison County. At Merom, on the Wabash, was the largest mound, some 85 feet in height, 390 feet long, and 215 feet wide. In this vicinity are also remains indicating that it was once the site of a city. Similar remains are found at Vincennes and Evansville. At Vincennes are three mounds, sixty-four, sixty-seven, and seventy-seven feet high. At Merom there was a stone fort covering fourteen acres, with walls twelve feet high. Near Charlestown landing, on the Ohio River, was a stone fort of twelve acres, the walls running from ten to seventy-five feet in height. At Winchester was an earth fort, thirty-two acres in extent, with walls many feet in height, and very thick at the base. In places mounds have been found that are believed to be the forms of tropical birds and animals.

The wild Indian came next, and reached his best development here. They lived in villages, the men engaging in the chase or war, while the women cultivated the corn and tobacco, and did the work requisite in their humble homes. Their wigwams were composed of poles, covered with the bark of trees or the skins of animals. Their weapons of war consisted of the bow and arrow, the club, tomahawk and spear. They had a

legend that a white angel once came down from heaven to the Indian, and where one foot rested there sprang up and grew tobacco, and where the other rested, corn.

The tradition of the Indian nations inhabiting the territory between the Ohio River, the lakes, and the Mississippi, relative to the possession of those lands by their ancestors, was that the wealthy and powerful tribes west of the Mississippi, having laid claim to the land comprising Indiana and Illinois, by agreement, a great battle was fought on the banks of the Wabash, on the Fort Harrison prairies. The nations lying east of the Mississippi selected one thousand of their bravest warriors and noted chiefs to meet an equal number of those from the west. The terms of the battle were that it should begin at the rising of the sun and end at sunset. The Indians of the Wabash were the victors, there being seven survivors on their side, while of the western warriors there remained but five. The nations of the west religiously observed the compact, and retired beyond the Mississippi, after joining with their conquerors in solemn ceremonies of burial of their dead with rites of feasting and sacrifice.

After Kentucky had been settled by the whites, there was almost continual war between them and the Indians. The latter brought many captives, of both sexes, and all ages, home with them, sometimes burning them at the stake with great atrocity, at others compelling them to "run the gauntlet," a terrible ordeal, and occasionally adopting them as members of their families. There were many daring pursuits and heroic rescues by the Kentucky friends of the prisoners.

Chevalier Robert Sieur de LaSalle, a Frenchman, discovered the country about 1671, passing from the Northern lakes to the Ohio River, and it was originally known as a part of New France. It is claimed that he converted many Indians to Christianity, and that not far from the mouth of Tippecanoe River, on the Wabash, he celebrated High Mass, and the Elevation of the Cross.

The exact period of the first settlement is not known, but between 1702 and 1710 a party of French Canadians descended the Wabash River and established a post at Vincennes, which subsequently became the capital of the Territory until 1813, and remains the oldest town in the State. In 1763 the country was ceded by France to Great Britain, and by the treaty of 1783 it became a part of the United States, under the general term of Northwest Territory, and later was divided into the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois.

Four years previous to the last treaty, General George Rogers Clark had invested the British fort (Fort Sackville), at Vincennes, and with the assistance of the French settlers, who had been won to his standard by the promise of religious freedom and the toleration of their opinions, captured it, with a loss to his forces of one killed and three wounded, the loss of the British being four killed and nine wounded, so that it was, in fact, in our possession at the time of the treaty. The marching and adventures of Clark's little army were attended with great privations and many hardships, and the manner in which he utilized everything to his purpose, bending the few inhabitants to his will and capturing a superior force in entrenchments, showed him to be a man of unusual character. This was his second capture of the fort, the first having occurred during his expedition to Kaskaskia, Illinois. In his absence the British appeared before it and summoned the garrison, consisting of Captain Helm and Private Henry, to surrender. Helm stood beside a loaded cannon in the open gateway, match in hand, and answered with an oath: "No man shall enter until I know the terms!" Hamilton, the British commander, replied: "You shall have the honors of war." Whereupon the garrison of two men marched out, and the fort was surrendered.

As soon as this Territory became a part of the United States there was excited a strong desire on the part of those living in the older portions of the country to explore and occupy it. This led to many conflicts and much adventure. A party from St.

Louis, under La Balm, pillaged the British settlement at the town of the Miamis, now Fort Wayne, and were afterward attacked by the savages, led by a British merchant, and forty-two slain, and twelve prisoners taken and reserved for a more cruel fate.

During the summer of 1781 Col. Lachry descended the Ohio river with 107 men, in boats. On the 24th of August they landed several miles below the mouth of the Big Miami, in what is now Dearborn County, and were preparing a meal when they were attacked with great fury by three hundred Indians. They attempted to escape by the boats, but these were too unwieldy to permit it. Surrounded on all sides they at last consented to surrender. As soon as they had given up their arms the Indians fell upon them and massacred Col. Lachry and several of his men, and the rest of the company would have shared their fate had it not been for the arrival of Chief Brant, who at once stopped the slaughter.

April 4, 1785, a band of warriors, numbering sixty, attacked a settler's cabin on the Wabash. They managed to fire the roof and then break in the door, killed the father and husband, and carried off his wife and children. The next day they were surrounded on three sides by a force of whites from Vincennes, the river being in the rear of the savages. The whites opened fire from behind the trees, killing eleven and wounding four. The assailants lost two men.

During the summer of 1791, Gen. Harmer marched from the Ohio to the Maumee, and severely punished the Indians, but a detachment which he sent out was sorely defeated, the loss being about equal on both sides. He burned a number of Indian villages and much corn, a favorite mode of punishing the wild men of the forest. Gen. Wilkinson made a similar expedition to the Wabash, killing several Indians and laying their towns waste.

On the 4th of November of that year, just after daylight, Gen. St. Clair, with a force of 1,400 effectives, was attacked by 1,200 Indians at a point on the headwaters of the Wabash, where Fort Recovery was afterward built, and overwhelmingly defeated. Two hundred women, with the army, met the fate of the rest, or worse. His loss was 39 officers and 539 men killed and missing; 22 officers and 232 men wounded. Several pieces of artillery and all the ammunition and baggage fell into the hands of the victorious Indians. Believing the whites had made war to acquire land, the Indians crammed clay and sand into the mouths and eyes of the dying and the dead. This was upon the soil of the present State of Ohio, near what is now the Indiana line.

On the 20th of August, 1794, at the rapids of the Maumee, also in Ohio, General Anthony Wayne, with 900 men, defeated the Indians and their white allies from the British possessions, to the number of two thousand, with great loss, and putting the survivors to flight. His loss in the battle was 33 killed and 100 wounded. The defeat spread terror and dismay among the Indians, and Wayne followed it up by destroying all the villages and cornfields in the vicinity, and for fifty miles on either side of the Maumee.

It was at Vincennes, while he was Military Governor of the Territory, that Gen. W. H. Harrison met the Indian warrior, Tecumseh, under a tree, to arrange a treaty. The savage made an impassioned speech of defiance, which aroused the admiration and sympathy of every soldier. "Abandon our lands or accept war," was his bold declaration, which was afterward emphasized by the battle of Tippecanoe. That event occurred November 7, 1811. Gen. Harrison had encamped on a high piece of ground, with an extensive swamp in his front, covered with grass and trees and underbrush, while a small stream ran under the bluff in his rear. He was attacked by the savages just at daylight, the morning being dark and cloudy. The infantry was well posted, and the dragoons rendered efficient service by charging the enemy. The great Tecumseh, the warrior, was not present, but his brother, the prophet, was there, and encouraged his followers by

standing on an elevated place and singing his favorite war song. After a severe and protracted struggle the Americans made a desperate charge and drove the Indians from the ground. The loss to the Americans was 52 killed and 126 wounded; that of the Indians 40 killed outright and a large number wounded, many of them mortally. Gen. Harrison's force consisted of 700 men, that of Tecumseh about 1,000. It was deemed a decisive victory.

In September, 1812, the Indians, under Tecumseh, invested Fort Wayne, and during the siege made furious attacks upon it, but, encouraged by information that succor would soon arrive, the garrison held out until Gen. Harrison reached the vicinity with 3,500 men, whereupon the Indians, numbering 1,500, retired. The garrison lost three men and the Indians 25. The Indian villages to the distance of 25 miles were destroyed. The white settlers in the vicinity of the fort suffered severely by the loss of property taken by the savages.

About the same time Fort Harrison, four miles above where Terre Haute now stands, was attacked. The garrison, under Capt. Zachary Taylor, was small, but drove the Indians off without loss, not, however, until a number of outbuildings had been given to the flames, in an effort to burn the fort. The stock was also driven off. A small party convoying provisions from Vincennes, was afterward attacked at the Narrows, on the Wabash, and seven of the men killed. The provisions were lost. Several regiments were pushed forward from Kentucky to the relief of the Fort, and it was soon strongly garrisoned.

During the fall Gen. Harrison assigned the duty of destroying the villages on the Mississinewa River to Lieut. Col. John B. Campbell. After partially performing this service, he was, on the morning of December 18, attacked by the Indians, estimated to number 300, with great fury. After an engagement of one hour, the enemy was repulsed, with a loss to the Americans of eight killed and forty-two wounded. They also had 107 horses killed. The loss of the Indians is not known. The weather was very cold, and by the time the whites had returned to Greenville, Ohio, one-half of the number had been frost-bitten and rendered unfit for duty.

Among the depredations of this period was the massacre of the Pigeon Roost settlement, in Clark County. All the inhabitants, consisting of one man, five women and sixteen children, were killed.

Indiana, with the entire Northwest Territory, was saved from slavery by the ordinance of 1787, and it is believed to have been done at the instance of Dr. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, representing a company of colonists from that State, who refused to buy lands until this demand had been complied with. The Southern States assented to the proposition because of the necessity of having a barrier of settlements between them and the Indians and their British allies.

The first settlers of Indiana came mostly from Kentucky, North Carolina and Virginia, though many came from further north. The first immigrants to arrive, following the hardy and daring hunters, came down the Ohio in keel and flat boats, which were often attacked by the savages, sometimes in canoes, and at others they were decoyed to the shore where they were surprised. On such occasions many deeds of valor were performed in defense, but too often the entire party would be slaughtered, or carried into captivity.

About 1820 some sloops arrived at St. Joseph River, by way of the northern lakes and the Maumee, and, ascending it in great canoes, crossed overland to the Wabash. Many families arrived in that way, but the greater number came in small parties by way of Kentucky, the Cumberland Gap route being the favorite. They traveled on foot, on horseback and in wagons. The outfits were generally poor, but the well-to-do came in huge wagons, known as "Conestogas," which were about eighteen feet in length, extremely

high at either end, and low in the middle. They were provided with bows, over which white cloth was stretched as a protection from the weather. The four to six horses attached to such vehicles were generally fine animals, with heavy harness and bear-skin and leather coverings for the hames and collars, while above them arose curious little iron frames provided with chimes of bells.

In 1813 the Territorial Government was removed to Corydon, where a Capitol building was erected and still stands. In 1816 the Territory became a State, and in 1825 the Government was transferred to Indianapolis, the new Capitol being occupied ten years later. A magnificent new building, costing $2,000,000, is now being finished on the site of the structure built in 1835.

The first steamboat, the Florence, ascended the Wabash river in 1823; the second, the Plowboy, as far as Lafayette the following year. Boats now go no higher than Terre Haute, and those small and few in number. A small vessel once reached Indianapolis, but it would be impossible now, unless during a flood.

The first newspaper, the Sun, was started at Vincennes in 1817 or 1818.

The first settlers lived in log cabins, in the midst of the forest, surrounded by small pieces of cleared land, which were gradually enlarged as the years passed and the families grew. The wild animals furnished a large part of the family food, and almost every man was a trained hunter. The domestic animals—the horse, the cow and the hog—had the range of the forest, costing nothing for their sustenance. House-raisings, log-rollings, shooting-matches and quiltings were the great social events each season, and brought together large parties from far and near. On such occasions the young people concluded the business of the day with a dance at night, to the merry tunes of the violin, or, if that was not convenient, they had a "play-party." Everybody visited, and the evenings were usually spent sitting around the large, open fire-place, in conversation with a visiting neighbor and his family, regarding the events of the times.

A good description of an early Indiana home is given in the following lines by John Finley:

THE HOOSIER'S NEST.

I'm told, in riding somewhere west,
A stranger found a Hoosier's nest—
In other words, a buckeye cabin,
Just big enough to hold Queen Mab in;
Its situation, low, but airy,
Was on the borders of a prairie;
And fearing he might be benighted,
He hailed the house, and then alighted.
The Hoosier met him at the door—
Their salutations soon were o'er.
He took the stranger's horse aside
And to a sturdy sapling tied;
Then having stripped the saddle off,
He fed him in a sugar-trough.
The stranger stooped to enter in—
The entrance closing with a pin—
And manifested a strong desire
To seat him by the log-heap fire,
Where half a dozen Hoosieroons,
With milk and mush, tin-cups and spoons,
White heads, bare feet and dirty faces,
Seemed much inclined to keep their places,
But madam, anxious to display
Her rough but undisputed sway,
Her offspring to the ladder led,

And cuffed the youngsters up to bed.
Invited shortly to partake
Of venison, milk and johnny cake,
The stranger made a hearty meal,
And glances round the room would steal.
One side was lined with divers garments,
The other spread with skins of varmints;
Dried pumpkins overhead were strung,
Where venison hams in plenty hung;
Two rifles placed above the door;
Three dogs lay stretched upon the floor—
In short, the domicile was rife
With specimens of Hoosier life.
The host, who centered his affections
On game and range and quarter sections,
Discoursed his weary guest for hours,
Till Somnus's all-composing powers
Of sublunary cares bereft 'em;
And then—
No matter, how the story ended;
The application I intended
Is from the famous Scottish poet,
Who seemed to feel as well as know it,
That "buirdly chiels and clever hizzies
Are bred in sic' a way as this is."

One of the most noted figures of that early day was the "circuit-rider," who was everywhere received with respect and a hearty welcome, and who preached in house, church or forest, as the occasion offered, and seemed equally at home everywhere. The schoolmaster also appeared about the same time, and became an important factor in our development. The first churches and school-houses were built of logs, and were of the rudest character, but they served their purpose well. "Camp-meetings" became very popular, and were the scenes of great demonstrations on the part of those who sought a higher life. The eloquence of the sermons at such times was often wonderful, and carried the audiences like a storm. The baptismal scenes in the running streams were another great feature and attraction.

The products of the country—hogs, wheat, pelts and kindred articles—were taken to market at Madison and Cincinnati, on the Ohio river, the first driven on foot and the rest hauled in wagons, weeks being required for the journey from the more distant parts. Heavy cargoes were also sent down the Wabash river, on flat-boats, and occasionally a boat descended White river.

The most of the travel was done in stage coaches, and was in great contrast to the palace railway coaches of to-day. The contrast between the agricultural methods of that time and now is no less. The early plowman had a hard task, with his heavy and poorly constructed implement, which was illy adapted to the destruction of the strong roots of trees or briars in his way. Now, he rides at ease on a sulky-plow, which does the work expeditiously and well, without fatigue to him who guides it. The self-binder harvester and steam thresher have superseded the sickle and cradle, flail and threshing-floor, the hand-fan and wind-mill. The flax-break and spinning-wheel are no longer heard, and home-spun garments have given place to manufactured goods of improved texture.

In 1832 the Black Hawk war in Illinois caused much alarm among the settlements in Northwestern Indiana, and a considerable force was organized for their protection. These troops met no foe, but being inadequately clothed and provisioned, suffered much hardship during their short service.

In the summer of 1838 the last peaceful exodus of the Indians from Indiana occurred. They numbered about one thousand. It was a sad scene as they left the homes of their fathers forever.

Several years subsequently the Miami tribe was removed by coercive means. They were once a grand and powerful nation. Now, they were broken and helpless.

One of the peculiar social developments in the new State was the Harmony Community, on the Wabash, about fifty miles above its mouth, Robert Owen being the master spirit.

Indiana met all requirements for men and means during the Mexican war, lasting from 1846 to 1848. Five regiments of volunteers were furnished, numbering respectively, the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth. These troops were sent by boats down the rivers to New Orleans, and thence sailed across the Gulf of Mexico to their destination, usually the mouth of the Rio Grande River. Participating in the campaigns of that war, they assisted in investing and assaulting the forts and cities, and, with the rest, fought and overthrew the Mexican armies upon the open plains. Companies from the three regiments first named served with troops from Illinois, and the New York Volunteers and South Carolina Palmetto Regiment, under General James Shields, in the engagements at the Siege of Vera Cruz, Battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, and storming of Chepultepec, and capture of the City of Mexico.

The Fourth Indiana, in Gen. Lane's Brigade, won honors at Pass de Ovegas, National Bridge, Cerro Gordo, and at the siege of Puebla, and in the actions at Atlixco, Tlascola, Matamoras, Pasa Galajara, Guerrilla Ranche, Napaloucan, Cholula, Matacordara, St. Martins and Sesquataplan.

Previous to 1860 a familiar sight on the southern border was large placards or handbills, sent from Kentucky, offering rewards for runaway slaves. In almost every neighborhood there were those who regarded it as rare sport to capture these unfortunates and obtain the reward, consequently when a notice appeared they were at once in pursuit, on horseback, with guns and dogs, and were only too often successful in the chase. The captive, bound hand and foot, would be placed in a wagon or aboard the cars, and returned to slavery, usually accompanied by two stalwart men, heavily armed. Further north there was sometimes the form of a trial before a justice of the peace, with locked doors, but the result was usually the same, since the captive was afforded little opportunity of making a defence. In earlier times it was very common for free men of color to be kidnapped and sold into slavery.

In 1860 the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States occurred, whereupon a number of Southern States proceeded to withdraw from the Union. The following April Fort Sumter was fired upon, and President Lincoln issued a call for troops. The response in Indiana was prompt. Town meetings were held, and from every part of the State volunteers came, largely exceeding the quota asked for, and so it continued throughout the war, except during a short interval, at which time three regiments were drafted. Of those, two subsequently volunteered for three years. The war was deemed a serious business, and of those who volunteered few expected to return. It was a free offering of their lives that they made. The parting from home was attended with tearful scenes, for those who are bravest are the tenderest. When possible their loved ones followed them to camp, or visited them there, and ministered to their pleasure and comfort, and it was, in such cases, only when the command marched to the front that the last farewells were spoken. Very few persons in the North had had any military training, and those were in great demand for officers. At first the Government was without means or clothing, so that the men in camp did not, for some time, have much the appearance of soldiers. The drilling of the "awkward squad" was a source of great amusement to the spectators and of no little vexation to the drill-master. But presently order and discipline were evolved from this chaos, and the Indiana soldiers marched to the field of battle, where they rendered service and achieved enduring fame.

One of the best remembered scenes of that day was the marching of regiments to the State House yard, where, beneath the shade of trees, a last patriotic address of farewell was made to them by the great War Governor, Oliver P. Morton, and when they came back he was there to make an address of welcome to those who returned. His statue, now on Circle Park, depicts him thus.

Indiana soldiers were found in all the great armies, in every department, and participated in all the battles of the war. They marched across streams, over mountains and through forests. They pulled and pushed cannon and wagons up difficult or muddy hillsides. They built railroad and pontoon bridges. They dug rifle pits and built breastworks, and made every other sort of structure known to modern warfare. They stood on picket. They charged on foot and horseback. They supported the artillery. Sometimes they cooked in camp-kettles, and sometimes they went hungry. They bivouaced in the storm, or under the star-lit sky. They served in the signal corps, and in the marine corps. They attacked the enemy and repulsed attacks. Their scouting parties rode over the greater part of the South. They marched with Sherman to the sea. They cleaned guns, policed the quarters and camp, sang love and war songs, and foraged for provisions. Thousands suffered in Southern prisons; many sickened and are physical wrecks to-day; others died in the hospitals. The survivors went on the skirmish line; they went solidly, by regiments, into battle, and twenty-five thousand of them died for their country. There were brass and martial bands, and the musicians, with the chaplains, often assisted in bearing the killed and wounded from the field on stretchers. The surgeons did the bloody work of amputating limbs in hospitals, and noble women nursed the sick or soothed the dying. Quartermasters, Commissaries and ordnance officers dealt out their stores as occasion required. Often there was a burial scene. Sometimes a flag of truce came and there was a surrender. There was the dress-parade, when officers and men appeared at their best. Then, at last, there was the final victory; the last foeman had laid down his arms, and the surviving soldiers came home, to meet with a glad reception from those who had feared never to see them again. And during all the war white and black refugees fled from the South to Indiana, seeking safety and peace, nor did they come in vain, and when the conflict was over there was not a slave in the land. America was free! The Union was saved!

Altogether, Indiana furnished in this war one hundred and thirty-eight regiments of infantry, thirteen regiments of cavalry, and twenty-five batteries. The official figures show that 208,367 men enlisted, of whom 24,416 died or were killed. Not a single battery or regiment throughout the war brought reproach upon the State, but everywhere performed deeds of valor unsurpassed in history. It was Indiana soldiers who achieved the first triumphs over the rebels in Virginia; who drove the enemy from the ill-fated Congress in Hampton Roads, after it had been captured by the Merrimac, and thus enabled our sailors and marines to reach the shore. An Indiana vessel was the first to arrive at Shiloh, after the battle, with supplies, nurses and surgeons.

The first arrival of rebel prisoners was from Fort Donelson. They presented such a contrast to the appearance of the Union soldiers, in their persons and clothing, that the people looked upon them with amazement. It created a great sensation, and the general impression was that the capture of such a large force would soon bring the war to a close. This was one of the many delusions of that time.

In 1863 Gen. John Morgan invaded the State, crossing the Ohio River some distance below Louisville. His force consisted of cavalry, and numbered some twelve thousand men. It was believed that his objective point was Indianapolis, to liberate the rebel prisoners confined in Camp Morton. At once, upon call of the Governor, the people flew to arms, and a large force of militia was soon in the field to oppose the invader.

Knowledge of this caused Morgan to change his course, and he marched into Ohio, closely followed, where his entire command, with himself, was captured. The scenes at Indianapolis during that time were very stirring.

Indianians participated in the naval service On the Western rivers the "Ram Fleet," or ' Ellet's Flotilla," largely officered, manned and equipped at New Albany, rendered valuable aid to the land forces, and one of the number, the Queen of the West, was the first to run the blockade at Vicksburg, an Indianian being at the helm. On the sea-board the service was no less distinguished. Indianians ranked from Ensign to Rear Admiral, and were engaged in the most brilliant achievements at sea, in harbors and bays, and upon the rivers, the most noted being the affairs in Mobile Bay, Galveston Bay, the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Philip below New Orleans, the bombardment and capture of Fort Sumpter and Charleston, and the capture and destruction of blockade runners, and of the rebel cruisers, Nashville and Florida, and, in fact, all the engagements of importance on the Eastern and Southern coasts.

The prosecution of the war was not without opposition at home. Those opposed organized themselves into Knights of the Golden Circle, and Sons of Liberty, secret, oath-bound orders, which met in out-of-the-way places of nights, and in some parts of the State they were very numerous. They established camps for drilling and observation, and their companies of horsemen were sometimes known to drag the stars and stripes through the dirt of the highways. Sometimes they came into conflict with the Union soldiers at home on furlough, and others they encouraged to desert. They planned the liberation of the rebel soldiers from Camp Morton, and after assembling at Indianapolis in large numbers to carry it into effect, had not the courage to make the attempt.

The patriotic citizens who remained at home evinced the liveliest interest in encouraging and maintaining the soldiers in the field. Such of their families as needed assistance of any kind had but to make their wants known to receive immediate relief in food, clothing or medical attention. Bodies of soldiers, on their way to or from the front, were bountifully entertained an feasted on the best the land afforded. Delicacies of all sorts were sent to those in the field. The Indiana branch of the Sanitary Commission was organized to care for the sick and wounded, whom they assiduously looked after, with the tenderest care, and large sums of money were raised and expended in this way, great sanitary fairs being held from time to time for that purpose. Arrangements were made whereby the soldiers in the field could transmit their money, after pay-day, to their families at home. The State also built and equipped an arsenal, for the supply of arms and ammunition. Nothing was left undone that could in any way add to the comfort of the soldier, or aid in a vigorous prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion.

Soldiers' reunions have been of frequent occurrence since the war, the first one of note being held at Indianapolis in 1875. Many thousands of veterans, marching by regiments, moved in solid column through the streets of the city, between living walls of their shouting friends, to the State House yard, where they met to rejoice over a country saved from dissolution. They carried their old torn and battle-scarred flags once more, making a pageant miles in length, and a scene whose impressiveness can not be described in words—it meant so much.

The results of the war to Indiana have surpassed expectation. It led to a mental and physical development that no one had ever supposed could occur. Railways cover the State, reaching into every county. Numerous coal mines and stone quarries have been opened. There is a building for a free school on every square mile of territory. For higher education there are fifteen colleges and universities, six normal schools and one polytechnic school having a splendid endowment. The human mind is stimulated as never before, and is achieving things more wonderful than any other civilization has accomplished. Art, commerce, manufactures and agriculture have been completely revolu-

tionized, and one man, with the machinery of to-day, does what it required many men to accomplish before the war. The development of the home, the farm, the town and the city has been prodigious. Manufactured and natural gas and electricity are everywhere superceding the old forms of light and heat. The adjuncts of comfort and pleasure have both increased to a degree that seems to have reached the limit of human attainment; but the fact is we have only entered upon a new era of development that is yet beyond our comprehension. The liberality of the public is shown in our benevolent institutions, of which we have eight—four insane asylums, one blind asylum, one deaf and dumb asylum, one home for soldiers' orphans, and one home for feeble minded children. Thre are also two penitentiaries, one reform school for boys, and one reformatory for females. In every county there is an asylum for the poor, and in some a separate home and school for the children of the indigent. There are hospitals in all the principal cities for the care of the sick. Some cities have free circulating libraries. There is entire liberty of religious belief and action, and every denomination has numerous houses of worship, which are largely attended.

Indiana is, in general, a level but undulating country, with a range of high hills bordering the Ohio River. When first discovered it was covered with a dense and noble forest, except the northwestern part, where numerous prairies were found. The largest and finest trees were the oak, poplar, walnut, beech, chestnut, maple, ash, hickory, elm, linn, birch, cottonwood, cedar, hemlock, and sycamore. Of smaller trees and shrubs there were the coffee-bean, catalpa, buckeye, gum, cypress, pine, tamarack, locust, quaking asp, box-elder, anglewood, ironwood, water beech, redbud, sumac, spicewood, leatherwood, witch-hazel, and prickley ash. Among the fruit and nut-bearing trees and shrubs were the wild-cherry, pecan, hazel-nut, persimmon, pawpaw, haw—black and red, crab-apple, plum, mulberry, elder, and service Fruit-bearing plants—Blackberry, raspberry, huckberry, cranberry, strawberry, and grape. Other plants and grasses—Fern, mistletoe, bluegrass, columbine, ginseng, puccoon, may-apple, white hellebore, dog rose, lotos, pond-lilies —white and yellow, flags, daisies, meadow lilies, water cresses, peppermint, violets, pinks, touch-me-nots, stramonium, the teazle, mullein, dandelions, and wild rose. Climbers—Virginia creeper, trumpet creeper, poison vine, bitter-sweet, sarsaparilla, and clematis.

Of pre-historic animals, the remains of mastodons, the great sloth, iguanas, the giant beaver, and the hairy elephant, are frequently found in a remarkable state of preservation, and generally in swamps. They existed in numbers even down to a comparatively recent time. Other animals were numerous. The largest was the buffalo, and there was the bear, elk, deer, wolf, raccoon, opposum, mink, otter, skunk, fox, squirrel, panther, catamount, hedgehog, muskrat, and weazel in great numbers. So plentiful were squirrels that for many years hunting parties were annually organized to kill them, in order to preserve the growing corn from their depredations. There were also crow and blackbird hunts for the same purpose. Coons did much damage to corn, and were hunted of nights.

The feathered tribe was represented by the eagle, wild turkey, pigeon, pheasant, quail, blackbird, red-headed and yellow-breasted woodpeckers, hawk, owl, buzzard, meadow lark, robin, duck, goose, crow, heron, humming-bird, paroquet, sparrow, pewee, snipe, and many others.

The population of Indiana is cosmopolitan, representing every portion of the world, and numbers about 2,300,000. Circle street, in Indianapolis, is 716 feet above the level of the sea. The mean temperature is 31 degrees above zero in the winter, and 74 degrees in summer. Sometimes the mercury sinks to 30 degrees below zero in winter, and goes above 130 degrees, in the sun, in summer.

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